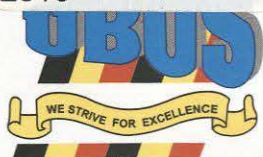


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**UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**



**2015**

# **STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**

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**October, 2015**

# UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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Information is disseminated to the public through the production and dissemination of statistical publications.

The Bureau is a statutory body established through which key statistical information is disseminated to the public through the production and dissemination of statistical publications.

The 2015 Statistical Abstract covers statistics on the Environmental, Economic, Production and Macroeconomic sectors. Information on these sectors is presented on a Calendar Year (January-December) or Financial Year (July-June) basis, depending on the type of data.

I wish to appreciate the continued cooperation of MDAs in availing the requisite data to the Bureau. In a special way, I wish to thank the 2015 Statistical Abstract committee that has been set up to oversee the publication. The Bureau welcomes constructive comments from stakeholders that aim at improving the quality of its future publications.

For more information, please contact the Bureau's head office, Statistics House, Plot 9, Colville Street, Kampala. The website can be obtained from the official UBOS website: [www.ubos.org](http://www.ubos.org).

The information in this publication will be used by the readers to make informed decisions.

**2015**

**STATISTICAL ABSTRACT**

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## FOREWORD

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is committed to the production and dissemination of integrated statistical information that meet the international standards quality requirements.

This Statistical Abstract is UBOS's prime annual publication through which key statistical information derived from the latest surveys, censuses and administrative records of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) are disseminated.

The information presented in the 2015 Statistical Abstract covers statistics on the Environmental, Demographic, Socio-economic, Production and Macroeconomic sectors. Information on these sectors is presented on either a Calendar Year (January-December) or Financial Year (July-June) basis, depending on availability of data.

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It is my sincere hope that the statistical information in this publication will be used by the readers to make informed decisions.



Ben Paul Mungyereza  
**Executive Director**



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASL	Above Sea Level
Bill.Shs	Billion Shillings
BOP	Balance of Payments
BMUs	Beach Management Units
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CG	Central Government
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CIS	Community Information System
CPAE	Consumption Per Adult Equivalent
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSI	Construction Sector Index
CY	Calendar Year
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DPT3	Diphtheria, Pertusis and Tetanus
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
EAC	East African Community
EPS	Express Penalty Scheme
EU	European Union
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FY	Fiscal Year
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIR	Gross Intake Ratio
GO	Gross Output
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GWh	Giga Watt Hours
H/C	Health Centre
HEP	Hydro-Electric Power
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HFI	Health Facility Inventory
HH	Household
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IoP	Index of Production
IC	Intermediate Consumption
ICBT	Informal Cross Border Trade
IDO	Industrial Diesel Oil
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPT	Intermittent Presumptive Treatment
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
KWh	Kilo Watt Hours
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
Mbps	Mega bits per second
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
Mill.Shs	Million shillings
Mm	Millimeters
MRH	Mean Relative Humidity



Mt	Metric tonnes
MTN	Mobile Telephone Network
MW	Mega Watts
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
na	Not Available
nes	Not elsewhere stated
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NTEs	Non-Traditional Exports
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
OPD	Out-Patient Department
OPI	Occupational Permits Issued
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PPI	Producer Price Index
PHP	Private Health Practitioner
PLE	Primary Leaving Examinations
PPI-M	Producer Price Index-Manufacturing
PPI-H&R	Producer Price Index-Hotels and Restaurants
PNFP	Private Not For Profit
PS	Plans Submitted
RH	Relative Humidity
SADC	Southern African Development Community
Shs	Shillings
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
Sq.Kms	Square Kilometers
TEs	Traditional Exports
THF	Tropical High Forest
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TT	Tetanus
UA	Urban Authorities
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCDA	Uganda Coffee Development Authority
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company Limited
UHSBS	Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey
ULFS	Urban Labour Force Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEPI	Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunisation
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNMHCP	Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPHC	Uganda Population and Housing Census
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UTA	Uganda Tea Association
UTL	Uganda Telecommunication Limited
VA	Value Added
VCs	Vulnerable Children
WHO	World Health Organisation
Common Symbol	Not Applicable/Not Available
" "	

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Statistical Abstract is an annual publication compiled by Uganda Bureau of Statistics, which provides the statistical summary on various socio-economic indicators for Uganda. Some figures in this edition may vary from those in the earlier editions due to the updates. Note that most of the 2014 and 2013/14 data presented in this edition are provisional and could be revised in subsequent publications.

This publication is divided into four major chapters which are preceded by a glossary of definitions and general information on Uganda. A set of Statistical Appendix Tables that are serialized, using a combination of numbers and alphabets, such as Table 1.1A, Table 2.3 B etc, are also provided for the readers' information. The reader is encouraged to refer to such tables while reading the text. It should be noted that the number of districts has been increasing. However, some information in this issue is presented basing on the 80 districts as of July-2007, where this is the case, it is always reflected. Other information is presented basing on the 112 districts as of July 2012.

Chapter one presents environmental statistics covering land, climate, forestry and water supply with the following highlights:

### Land

- Uganda has a total area of 241,550.7 square kilometers.
- Open Water bodies cover 36,527.4 square kilometers (15.3 percent of Uganda's total area).
- Wetlands cover 4,500 square kilometers (1.9 percent of Uganda's total area).
- Land area is 200,523.2 square kilometers (83.0 percent of Uganda's total area).
- Agricultural land decreased from 99,703.1 sq. kms in 2005 to 91,151.8 sq. km in 2010.
- Built up land area increased by more than 10-Fold between 2005 and 2010.

### Forests

- Forest Cover reduced significantly by 28.5 percent between 2005 and 2010
- Woodlands cover declined by about 29 percent between 1990 and 2005
- Total forest cover declined by 27 percent between 1990 and 2005.
- There was an average decline in Forest Cover of 1.8 percent per year.
- Round wood production increased by 1,896,000 tonnes (4.1 percent) in 2014.

### Climate

- In 2014, Kampala, Lira and Soroti recorded higher rainfall above their long term annual averages. Kasese, Masindi, Mbarara and Tororo recorded rainfall below their long term annual averages.
- In 2014, Kasese had the lowest minimum temperature while Kampala had the highest mean minimum temperature.
- Entebbe and Kabale had generally high mean relative humidity at 06:00 hrs throughout 2014 ranging between 83 and 97 percent.

### Water Supply

- Total water produced by NWSC increased from 87.3 million cubic meters in FY 2012/13 to 93.8 million cubic meters in FY 2013/14
- Bushenyi/Ishaka and Hoima registered the highest increments in water production of 24.5 percent and 17.4 percent respectively
- Gulu and Kabale registered declines of 8.9 percent and 7.2 percent respectively.



Chapter Two presents Demographic and Socio-Economic Statistics relating to Population, Education, Labour Force, Employment and Earning, Income and Expenditure, Public Health and Crime. Below are highlights of the chapter:

#### Demographic and Socio Economic statistics

- According to 2014 NPHC Provisional results;
  - Uganda Population was 34.9 million persons.
  - Annual Population growth rate between 2002 and 2014 censuses was 3.03 percent.
  - 2014 population density was 174 persons per square kilometer.
  - Sex Ratio was 94.5 percent in 2014.
- According to the 2011 UDHS;
  - Total fertility rate was 6.2 children per woman.
  - Infant mortality rate was 54 deaths per 1000 live birth.
  - Under five mortality rate was 90 deaths per 1000 live birth.

#### Education

- Primary School Enrolment was at 8.7 million in 2014
- About 1.2 million primary school pupils were orphaned.
- A total of about 160,444 children with special needs were enrolled in primary school in 2014, of which 29 percent had hearing Impairment.
- Two thirds of pupils attending primary school had adequate sitting space
- 88 percent of pupils who sat Primary Leaving Exams (PLE) passed.
- Secondary School enrolment stood at 1,391,250
- About (260,000) students were orphaned in 2014.
- A total of 7,930 students had impairments in 2014, of which 44 percent have visual impairment

#### Labour force, Employment and Earnings

- Uganda's working population increased from 12.9 million in 2009/10 to 13.9 million in 2012/13.
- The proportion of working females decreased from 52 percent in 2009/10 to 51 percent in 2012/13.
- 72 percent of the working population was engaged in the Agriculture sector in 2012/13.
- Only 23.5 percent of the females in the work force have attained at least secondary school
- Majority of jobs advertised (49.5 percent) were in the Public Administration Sub sector in 2014.

#### Income and expenditure

- There was a five percent increase in monthly household expenditure between 2009/10 and 2012/13.
- The Western region registered the highest growth in consumption Per Capita of 27 percent
- The proportion of the poor population reduced from 24.5 percent to 19.7 percent corresponding to about 6.7 million people between 2009/10 and 2012/13.
- 46 percent of the household expenditure was on food, beverages and tobacco.
- Nationally, on average, income inequality reduced from 0.426 to 0.395 between 2009/10 and 2012/13.
- 18 percent of the population in Uganda was chronically poor across the survey periods 2011/12 and 2013/14.
- The chronically poor were more likely to be in households residing in rural areas (21 percent).
- 21 percent of the people in the rural households are more likely to be chronically poor
- 26 percent of all people in Northern Uganda are like to be chronically poor

#### Health

- The staffing levels in public health facilities was 69 percent in 2013/14.
- Malaria remains the highest cause of both morbidity and mortality among the children below 5 years of age followed by cough.

- The number of cancer patients who seek treatment at Cancer treatment centres has increased by 38 percent in the last five years.
- Tuberculosis was the leading cause of mortality for Children above 5 years.
- Kyegegwa district registered the lowest percentage of fully immunized children under one year.

#### Crime

- The number of crimes reported to Police annually has remained fairly constant at about 259,000.
- Defilement was the most common serious crime accounting for more than half of all the serious crimes in 2014
- The Uganda Police Force recorded a total of about 19, 000 road traffic crashes in 2014
- A total of 17,848 casualties from road traffic crashes was registered in 2014 and passengers formed the highest percentage with (37 percent)
- The leading cause of road accidents in 2014 was Careless driving (43 percent),
- About 27 percent of road accident crashes occurred between 4:00-8:00pm
- Uganda's Prison Population in 2014 stood at 42,054 people
- In 2014, 262 prisoners occupied space meant for 100 prisoners
- The western region recorded the highest deaths in prison.

Chapter Three presents statistics on Production, which for purposes of this Abstract include Agriculture and Fisheries, Industry, Producer Prices, Energy, Building and Construction, Transport and Communications, Tourism and Migration. Below are the highlights of the Chapter:

#### Agriculture

- Area planted for Food crops stood at 918,000 Hectares in 2014.
- A total of 4,578,000 tonnes of Bananas were produced in 2014.
- About 3,700,000 tonnes of Cereal crops were produced in 2014.
- In 2014, 461 million tones of Fish was caught in Uganda's water bodies.

#### Index of Production

- The Index of Production which measures output from manufacturing activities recorded for the year 2014 was 219.0, which was a 9.8 percent increase from the year that ended 2013.
- Food Processing' group index registered the highest increase of 19.9 percent.

#### Energy

- Energy purchases by Uganda Electricity Transmission Company increased by 5 percent from 3,040 GWh in 2013 to 3,203 GWh in 2014
- Total number of UMEME customers increased by 13.0 percent from 574,465 customers in 2013 to 650,573 customers in 2014
- Total installed capacity of electricity power plants increased by 4.4 percent from 827.5 MW in 2013 to 867.0 MW in 2014
- There was a 15 percent and 8 percent increase in the volume of sales of petrol and diesel respectively in 2014 compared to 2013.
- There was a 3 percent decrease in the volume of sales of kerosene in 2014 compared to 2013
- There was a 13 percent and 8 percent increase in the import volume of petrol and diesel respectively in 2014 compared to 2013.

#### Building and construction

- About 73 percent of Plans submitted were approved in 2014.
- The Net Domestic Supply of Cement which considers domestic production registered an increase of 17.4 percent between 2013 and 2014.



### Minerals

- Mineral Production increased by 16 percent from 1,705 Tonnes in 2013 to 1,988 tonnes in 2014.

### Transport

- There was an increase of 8.8 percent in the total length of paved roads from 3,489.6km in 2013 to 3,795.0 km in 2014
- There was a 1.0 percent fall in the total number of passengers passing through Entebbe International Airport from 1,464,004 in 2013 to 1,449,824 in 2014.
- The volume of cargo offloaded at Entebbe International Airport decreased by 5.0 percent from 21,72 tonnes in 2013 to 20,644 tonnes in 2014.
- The total number of private vehicles registered decreased by 4.9 percent from 133,945 in 2013 to 127,398 in 2014
- The number of vehicles licensed by the government decreased by 63.3 percent in 2014.

### Communication

- There was 12.8 percent increase in telephone subscribers from 18.3 million subscribers in 2013 to 20 million subscribers in 2014.
- The national teledensity increased by 8.9 percent from 51.9 lines per 100 people in 2013 to 56.5 line per 100 people in 2014.
- The volume of talk time decreased by 11.9 percent from 17,358 million minutes in 2013 to 15,29 million minutes in 2014.
- The call rate for off-net calls decreased from 315 Uganda shillings in 2013 to 309 Uganda shillings in 2014 giving a 1.9 percent decrease.
- The internet penetration rose from 20.7 percent in 2013 to 42.5 percent in 2014
- The total number of registered mobile money customers increased by 30.1 percent from 14.2 million in 2013 to 18.5 million in 2014.
- The volume of letters handled by Posta Uganda decreased by 12.4 percent from 2.2 million in 2013 to 1.9 million in 2014

### Migration and Tourism

- The country recorded a total of 1.7 million international arrivals and 1.6 million departures in 2014.
- The number of visitors to national parks decreased from about 214,000 in 2013 to about 203,000 in 2014
- Tourists visiting Friends and Relatives in Uganda decreased from about 528,000 in 2013 to about 441,000 in 2014.
- The most popularly visited national park in 2014 was Murchison Falls (33.0 percent), followed by Queen Elizabeth (29.0 percent) and Lake Mburo National Park (13.0 percent).
- 44.0 percent of the visitors to national parks were foreigners who are non-residents.

Chapter Four presents Macro-Economic Statistics including National Accounts, Prices, External Trade, Public Finance, Banking, Currency and Insurance. Below are the highlights of the Chapter:

### National Accounts

- In the FY 2014/15, GDP at constant (2009/10) prices was estimated to grow by 5.0 percent. The sectoral performance was as indicated below.
  - Agriculture, forestry and fishing (4.4 percent)
  - Industry (6.4 percent)
  - Services (4.6 percent)
  - Taxes on products (6.2 percent)
- The per capita income at 2009 constant price grew from Ug. Shs 1,481,459 in 2013/14 to Ug. Shs 1,509,807 in 2014/15, a growth of 1.9 percent.

### Consumer Price Indices

- Annual average Headline inflation rate in 2014 was 4.3 percent compared to 5.5 percent average inflation rate recorded in 2013.
- Annual average Core inflation rate decreased to 3.1 percent in 2014 from 6.3 percent recorded in 2013.
- Annual average Food Crops inflation rate for 2014 increased to 11.1 percent from 2.6 percent recorded in 2013.
- During 2014, higher prices of electricity tariffs caused the average EFU inflation rate to increase to 3.1 percent from 0.6 percent recorded for the year 2013.

### PPI-Manufacturing

- The annual PPI-M (Combined) declined by 0.5 percent for the year ending 2014.
- The fall in the producer prices (combined) was due to a fall in prices of Food Products (-1.5 percent), Drinks and Tobacco (-0.9 percent) and Chemical, Paint, Soap and Foam Products (-4.6 percent).
- The PPI-M (Local) registered an annual average decline of 2.2 percent in year 2014 from year 2013.
- The PPI-M (Export) registered an annual average increment of 2.3 percent in year 2014 from financial year 2013.

### PPI- Hotels and Restaurants

- The producer prices for Hotels and Restaurants activities fell by 0.5 percent in the year ending December 2014, compared with a rise of 0.7 percent for the year ending December 2013

### Construction sector indices

- Average prices of inputs for the construction activities generally fell by 2.8 percent in 2014 compared to 2.2 percent in 2013.
- Inputs for Own-account buildings registered the biggest price fall of 16.6 percent in 2014 compared to 2013.

### External Trade

- During 2014 the country experienced the highest trade deficit of US\$ 3,462.8 million in comparison to the previous four years.
- The total value of imports rose by 4.6 percent in 2014 after a significant decrease of 3.7 percent in 2013.
- The overall export earnings declined by 5.4 percent in 2014 compared to the previous year.
- Formal exports decreased by 6.1 percent from US\$ 2,407.7 million in 2013 to US\$ 2,262.0 million in 2014.
- Contribution of formal Traditional Exports (TEs) to the overall formal export earnings decreased from 27.5 percent in 2013 to 25.8 percent in 2014 after rising from 25.1 percent in 2012.
- The Asian continent maintained as the major source of Uganda's imports and the COMESA regional bloc remained as the main destination for Uganda's exports.

### Banking and Currency

- Net Foreign Assets increased by 5.0 percent between June 2013 and June 2014.
- Net Domestic Credit registered an increment of 45.3 percent between June 2013 and June 2014.
- Money supply (M3) increased by 17.4 percent between June 2013 and June 2014. Money supply (M2) increased by 14.1 percent during the same period.
- The Central Bank Rate (CBR) remained stable at 15.0 percent in June 2014.
- Commercial banks weighted average deposit rates was 2.43 percent while the lending rate was at 21.4 percent as at June 2014.
- Total Commercial Bank Assets increased by 18.8 percent between June 2013 and June 2014.
- The average exchange rate for Uganda Shilling per US dollar depreciated further by 0.5 percent in June 2014.



- The overall volume of purchases of foreign exchange across commercial banks and forex bureaux declined by 0.5 percent in June 2014.

## Insurance

- Insurance policies issued by insurance companies generally increased in 2013 compared to the previous years.
- Life insurance gross premium incomings increased by 41.1 percent from 39,255 million in 2012 to 55,405 million shillings in 2013.
- The life paid and outstanding claims registered an increase of 6.5 percent in 2013 compared to a decline of 30.7 percent in 2012. The value of life paid and outstanding claims increased from 11,744 million in 2012 to 12,470 million shillings in 2013.
- Non-life insurance gross premium incomings registered a decline of 2.2 percent in 2013 and the value of non-life Insurance premium incomings declined from 224,014 million in 2012 to 219,068 million shillings in 2013.
- The Non-life paid and outstanding claims decreased from 49,854 million in 2012 to 45,396 million shillings in 2013.

## GLOSSARY

Agriculture	This term is used to describe crops, livestock, poultry and fishing activities.
Assets	Assets are the property of a business. They may be classified as Current assets consisting of cash, stock and book debts; Fixed assets consisting of buildings, plant and machinery; and Intangible assets being the value of goodwill or patents.
Aviation fuel	This is more purified kerosene fuel used in aviation gas-turbine engines.
Base period	The reference period, to which a series of index numbers relate, it is usually expressed as 100.
BCG (Bacillus Camete Guerin)	This is a vaccine against Tuberculosis.
Bio-mass energy	This is energy that is obtained from fuel wood, charcoal and crop residues.
Broad money - (M2) A	This is equivalent to (M2) plus certificates of deposit.
Broad money - (M3)	This is equivalent to (M2) A plus foreign currency deposits.
Broad money - (M2)	This consists of the currency in circulation, as well as the demand, time and savings deposits. The deposits are held by the private sector and exclude those held by the central government.
Cohabiting	A state where a man and woman are not officially married but are living together in a sexual union.
Crime	Is an unlawful act or omission punishable by law
Diesel fuel	This is fuel used for internal combustion in diesel engines and as a burner fuel in heating installations such as furnaces. Another name for this product is automotive gasoil.
Divorced	A condition where legally married couples legally separate for life and each stays away from the other thereafter. However either of the two (man or woman) can re-marry.
DMBs	It stands for Deposit Money Banks. It refers to commercial banks in our institutional settings.
DPT	This is a vaccine against three diseases. These are Diphtheria, Pertusis (whooping cough) and Tetanus.
Economic activity	Covers all market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own-account construction (owner occupied dwellings) and other production of fixed assets for own use.
Employed Persons	Persons in paid employment who work for wage or salary in cash or in kind or both and have a formal job attachment.
Employment	This is restricted to only the working age population who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. "For pay or profit" refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration payable in the form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done, or in the form of profits derived from the goods and services produced through market transactions.
Employment status	Refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his/her position at his/her place of work and his/her mode of remuneration.
Enterprise	This is a single legal entity or a combination of legal entities. It may also be a sole legal unit carrying out one or more activities at one or more locations. It may alternatively be several establishments.
Establishment	This is an economic unit engaged in one or predominantly one kind of